

January 2001



Grade 12 Diploma Examination



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January 2001
English 33
Part B: Reading
Questions Booklet
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part B: Reading contributes 50% of the total English 33 Diploma Examination mark.

There are 70 questions in the Questions Booklet and 8 reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

Time: This examination was developed to be completed in 2 hours; however, you may take an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to complete the examination.

Budget your time carefully.

Instructions

- Be sure that you have an English 33 Questions Booklet **and** an English 33 Readings Booklet.
- You may **not** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.
- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

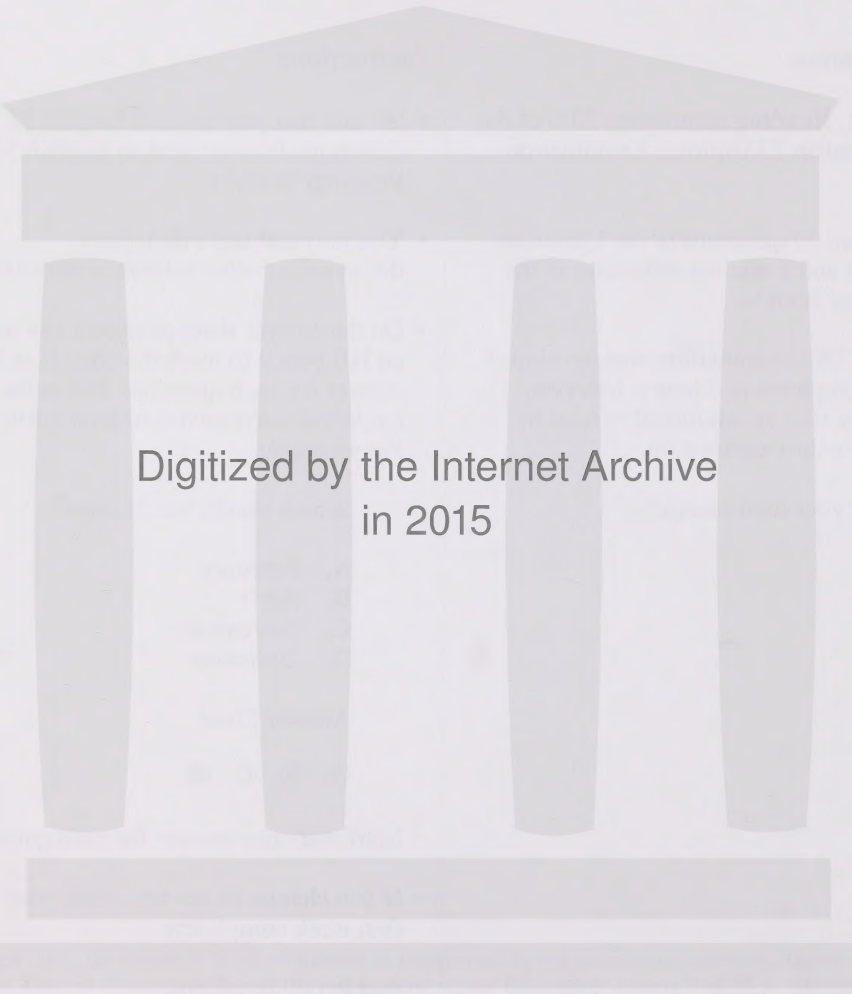
Which month has 31 days?

- A. February
- B. April
- C. November
- D. December

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●

- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Answer all questions.



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I. Read the essay on pages 1 and 2 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 9.

1. The writer suggests that “in our mother’s day” (line 15), the housewife who failed to maintain certain standards of cleanliness was viewed with
 - A. amusement
 - B. sympathy
 - C. contempt
 - D. surprise
2. The word “ingested” (line 25) means
 - A. eaten
 - B. taken
 - C. noticed
 - D. discussed
3. The editors of the 1911 *Ladies’ Home Journal* who suggested that “‘Too many women . . . are dangerously idle’” (lines 35 to 36) were **most likely**
 - A. alarmed by emerging social change
 - B. amused by exaggerated social positions
 - C. concerned about spiritual enlightenment
 - D. enthusiastic about economic restructuring
4. In the context of this essay, an example of “organic detritus” (line 45) is
 - A. spilled milk
 - B. broken glass
 - C. bread crumbs
 - D. plastic wrappers
5. According to the writer, housework was invented for the purpose of
 - A. caring for men
 - B. protecting the family
 - C. keeping women busy
 - D. protecting domestic markets

Continued

6. Through the use of a paradox, the writer creates emphasis in the quotation
- A. “Housework as we know it is not something ordained by the limits of the human immune system” (lines 29–30)
 - B. “These were women who made careers out of telling other women that they couldn’t have careers” (lines 38–39)
 - C. “Surveys show men doing more than they used to, but nowhere near enough to maintain the old standards” (lines 55–56)
 - D. “Here was a form of human toil that was said to be immutable and biologically necessary” (lines 59–60)
7. The writer’s attitude toward the changing role of women is reflected **most clearly** in the phrase
- A. “you could hear a sock drop on a carpeted floor” (lines 1–2)
 - B. “the walls should ideally be sterile” (line 19)
 - C. “most of us choose to go with the food” (lines 45–46)
 - D. “maybe we should just relax and enjoy the revolution” (line 59)
8. The last three paragraphs of the essay (lines 59 to 73) serve to suggest that in the roles we assume, we should not be obligated by
- A. family relationships
 - B. economic necessity
 - C. political affiliation
 - D. social convention
9. The controlling idea of this essay is **best** summarized in the quotation
- A. “After decades of unappreciated drudgery, American women just don’t do housework anymore” (lines 4–5)
 - B. “There should have been a lot more fanfare for such a revolutionary change in the way we live” (lines 8–9)
 - C. “For me, the turning point came when I realized that children don’t generally eat off of walls” (lines 22–23)
 - D. “Once food processing and garment manufacture moved out of the home and into the factories, middle-class homemakers found themselves staring uneasily into the void” (lines 32–34)

II. Read the poem on page 3 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 10 to 15.

10. The context of lines 1 to 7 suggests that the “care-givers” perform their duties in a manner that is
- A. slow and cautious
 - B. graceful and creative
 - C. energetic and efficient
 - D. awkward and indifferent
11. The image in the poem that contrasts **most strongly** with what we usually expect from a party is
- A. “wheelchairs pushed close together” (line 4)
 - B. “the short-bread is crisp hurting her gums” (line 14)
 - C. “the napkin is wrinkled” (line 16)
 - D. “tears stream down her wrinkled cheeks” (line 21)
12. Read the quotations below and answer the question that follows.
- “bright paper napkins / covered with red poinsettias” (lines 2–3)
 - “the old one wipes her eyes on the napkin / with the red poinsettias” (lines 11–12)
 - “the napkin is wrinkled / she smooths the poinsettias with both thumbs” (lines 16–17)
 - “she still clings / to a crushed paper napkin / covered with red poinsettias” (lines 24–26)

The progression of images in the four quotations reflects the

- A. growing boredom of the visitors
- B. increasing distress of the old woman
- C. decreasing interest of the care-givers
- D. fading influence of the holiday season

Continued

13. The old woman's vulnerability is **most clearly** conveyed in

- A. "the staff are laughing" (line 13)
- B. "the short-bread is crisp" (line 14)
- C. "wrinkled cheeks" (line 21)
- D. "uncontrolled and unashamed" (line 22)

14. The impression created by the images in the poem is one of

- A. anger
- B. surprise
- C. nostalgia
- D. sympathy

15. The object that unifies the images in the poem is the

- A. piano
- B. napkin
- C. wheelchair
- D. short-bread

III. Read the article on pages 4 to 7 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 16 to 23.

- 16.** The writer's intent in presenting the anecdote about the protest against the use of Compound 1080 (lines 1 to 46) is to portray Andy Russell as
- A.** a diplomatic and strong-willed negotiator
 - B.** a principled and determined activist
 - C.** an unpredictable environmentalist
 - D.** an animal rights fanatic
- 17.** The anecdote about the protest over the use of Compound 1080 (lines 1 to 46) illustrates the idea that environmental protestors may
- A.** escalate the problem
 - B.** increase people's suspicion
 - C.** cause a violent backlash
 - D.** bring about change
- 18.** In line 17, the word "grisly" means
- A.** serious
 - B.** vicious
 - C.** gruesome
 - D.** unexpected
- 19.** After the angry town councillor emerges, Russell's "wide grin" (line 36) reflects his
- A.** embarrassment
 - B.** nervousness
 - C.** triumph
 - D.** hilarity

Continued

20. The reference to Russell's early life (lines 84 to 112) provides the reader with an understanding of the source of his
- A. communication skills
 - B. confrontational attitude
 - C. passion for conservation
 - D. frustration with bureaucracy
21. When he says " 'But you're perfectly willing to see Canadian wilderness destroyed' " (lines 154 to 156), Russell is accusing the American superintendent **primarily** of
- A. greed
 - B. hypocrisy
 - C. aggression
 - D. indifference
22. The simile "as nervous as chickens being eyed by a hawk" (lines 208 to 209) suggests that Russell is noted for his ability to
- A. intimidate officials effectively and efficiently
 - B. approach employees boldly and courageously
 - C. gently encourage people's responsible actions
 - D. support individuals in an understanding manner
23. In context, the writer's statement "Each of us has his own path to follow" (lines 234 to 235) is intended to encourage the reader to
- A. learn from Russell's mistakes
 - B. act with courage and integrity
 - C. pursue goals that are self-serving
 - D. work cooperatively with man and nature

IV. Read Robin’s report and revisions on pages 8 and 9 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 24 to 30.

- 24.** By deleting the words “and adores” from the second paragraph (line 11) Robin avoids
- A.** generalization
 - B.** redundancy
 - C.** jargon
 - D.** slang
- 25.** In line 15, Robin deletes the phrase “for the life of me” in order to
- A.** maintain an appropriate tone
 - B.** simplify sentence structure
 - C.** avoid use of the passive voice
 - D.** eliminate persuasive language
- 26.** Robin’s revision to line 16 creates two sentences. The effect of this revision is to
- A.** balance contrasting views and remove inappropriate diction
 - B.** correct a run-on sentence and emphasize a personal opinion
 - C.** eliminate a sentence fragment and subordinate a main idea
 - D.** link parallel details and correct a grammatical error
- 27.** Robin replaces the first sentence of the fourth paragraph in order to
- A.** provide emphasis through repetition
 - B.** sharpen the clarity of the topic sentence
 - C.** add specific details to the introductory sentence
 - D.** increase precision through the use of forceful words

Continued

28. Robin could correct the punctuation error in the fourth paragraph by
- A. adding a comma after “complex” (line 24)
 - B. replacing the comma after “In fact” with a dash (line 27)
 - C. adding an apostrophe to “companies” (line 29)
 - D. removing the period after “generation” (line 31)
29. Robin changes “interesting” to “admirable” (line 33) in order to emphasize Russell’s
- A. political activities
 - B. general popularity
 - C. predictable attitude
 - D. worthy contributions
30. In line 34, Robin replaces the word “which” with the word “who” in order to use a pronoun that refers to
- A. a place
 - B. an item
 - C. a person
 - D. an animal

- V. Read the excerpt from a novel on pages 10 to 12 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 31 to 41.**
- 31.** In the context of lines 1 to 8, the simile “snagged there like an image in a beveled mirror” (lines 1 to 2) suggests that the accuracy of the memory is
- A. clear
 - B. elusive
 - C. distasteful
 - D. precise
- 32.** In lines 15 to 22, which of the following details provides foreshadowing?
- A. Cousin Beverly has five sisters.
 - B. Aunt Fan is married to a minister.
 - C. The relatives in Saskatchewan need clothing, games, and food.
 - D. Mrs. Flett shakes her head while preparing the Christmas parcel.
- 33.** Which of the following quotations emphasizes the contrast between what we imagine and what is real?
- A. “And now here was Beverly, all grown up—the Flett children hadn’t expected that” (lines 23–24)
 - B. “Cousin Beverly’s WREN hat sat neatly on her hair, but they could see that she had short curls all over her head” (lines 30–31)
 - C. “Was this a wisecrack? Alice wasn’t sure” (line 42)
 - D. “Afterwards Alice couldn’t stop thinking about Cousin Beverly” (line 51)
- 34.** Cousin Beverly’s exclamation “ ‘did we ever get our eyes opened up’ ” (lines 34 to 35) refers to her
- A. enjoying the excitement of battle
 - B. becoming aware of life’s realities
 - C. experiencing the pride of patriotism
 - D. being comforted by memories of home

Continued

35. Cousin Beverly's response, " 'Well, I guess I saved my own skin a couple of times' " (lines 41 to 42) suggests her
- A. conceit
 - B. modesty
 - C. gratitude
 - D. optimism
36. That Alice "seems to hear the continuous drone of great distances, a vibrating emptiness" (lines 59 to 60) metaphorically suggests
- A. the emotional gulf between the families in Ottawa and Saskatchewan
 - B. the thousands of miles between England and Ottawa
 - C. Daisy's impersonal relationships with her children
 - D. Daisy's acceptance of the harshness of the past
37. When she recalls her mother's sigh, Alice "can't bear to think about the future" (line 73) because she
- A. believes Cousin Beverly to be welcome in their home
 - B. feels happy and content at home in Ottawa
 - C. anticipates the burden of adult life
 - D. mistrusts decisions made by adults
38. In the context of this excerpt, Alice is **best** characterized as being
- A. sensitive and impressionable
 - B. domineering and intelligent
 - C. confused and defensive
 - D. shy and quiet
39. Cousin Beverly's status in Daisy's family is **most directly** indicated when Cousin Beverly
- A. lets cousin Alice try on her WREN hat
 - B. sits on the chesterfield drinking tea
 - C. is asked questions by the children
 - D. is not invited to stay overnight

Continued

40. The style and tone of the letter (lines 78 to 91) “Folded in Mrs. Flett’s Dresser Drawer” suggest that Fan Flett is **mostly** feeling
- A. hurt
 - B. hateful
 - C. vengeful
 - D. embarrassed
41. In Fan Flett’s letter, Daisy Flett is
- A. admired for her honesty
 - B. criticized for her lack of hospitality
 - C. regarded lovingly by her own children
 - D. justified in her actions in this situation

- VI. Read the excerpt from a play on pages 13 to 17 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 42 to 52.
42. In the opening stage directions, the word “*propensity*” (line 9) means
- A. inability
 - B. tendency
 - C. inspection
 - D. determination
43. The words “Done Wrong” (lines 18 and 20) are capitalized to indicate that they are to be
- A. justified
 - B. questioned
 - C. understated
 - D. emphasized
44. When Ginette refers to Tim as “The Galloping Gourmet” (line 23), her tone of voice is **most likely**
- A. enthusiastic
 - B. mocking
 - C. surprised
 - D. indifferent
45. Tim’s comments in lines 74 to 75 suggest that he believes that people
- A. are essentially lazy
 - B. enjoy having nothing to do
 - C. should accomplish goals while still young
 - D. can choose the way they want to live their lives
46. Which of the following comments made by Mrs. Phipps suggests that she is mildly critical of Ginette?
- A. “Is he still in the kitchen?” (line 24)
 - B. “It sounds like it runs in your family” (line 42)
 - C. “I think we’ve been rasped out” (line 68)
 - D. “You packed them?” (line 102)

Continued

47. In context, the naivety of Ginette’s character is suggested **most strongly** in the quotation
- A. “And Tim seemed like the real thing. He had a foam rubber Stetson and a belt-buckle so big he couldn’t sit down.” (lines 30–32)
 - B. “My sisters still think I’m married to a cowboy. So what. I just let them dream.” (lines 40–41)
 - C. “Mrs. Phipps. I’m just glad he gets up in the morning.” (line 54)
 - D. “Yes. I wanted to get the small stuff done first.” (line 103)
48. Mrs. Phipps’ reaction to the news of the Arends’ plan to go to Regina (lines 117 to 132) **most likely** is caused by her
- A. inability to remember details from her past
 - B. disappointment in losing a math student
 - C. distress at the possibility of losing Tim
 - D. need to be useful to Ginette
49. The title of this play **mainly** reflects
- A. Ginette’s frustration with her current situation
 - B. the complexity of Mrs. Phipps’ character
 - C. the level of Tim and Ginette’s current skills
 - D. Tim and Ginette’s present employment situations
50. Tim’s reluctance to leave Edmonton is motivated **mainly** by his
- A. plan to earn his high school diploma
 - B. desire to find meaningful work
 - C. feeling of responsibility to Mrs. Phipps
 - D. need to control Ginette

Continued

51. In this excerpt, the dramatic tension results **mainly** from
- A. the dilemma that Tim faces
 - B. the many disappointments in Ginette's past
 - C. Tim's complete lack of sympathy for Ginette's needs
 - D. Mrs. Phipps' and the Arends' contrasting educational backgrounds
52. The main idea of the excerpt is suggested **most clearly** in
- A. "You got time for whatever you want to have time for" (line 75)
 - B. "That's Tim's idea of a good Friday night" (line 93)
 - C. "You just had to do that, huh Ginny?" (line 118)
 - D. "I think you should go home now, Mrs. Phipps" (line 135)

VII. Read the poem on page 18 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 53 to 58.

- 53.** That the speaker was deeply affected by the experience in the field of bluebonnets is indicated **most clearly** in
- A. “I lay down by the side of the road / in a meadow of bluebonnets” (lines 1–2)
 - B. “My brother / was visiting, he’d been tired” (lines 3–4)
 - C. “threw ourselves down, / crushing them” (lines 12–13)
 - D. “forgiven our misdeeds, transported / to azure fields” (lines 15–16)
- 54.** The description “terrestrial brother” (line 19) contrasts with the image
- A. “unwritten law” (line 3)
 - B. “like angels” (line 14)
 - C. “azure fields” (line 16)
 - D. “delicate earthly petals” (line 25)
- 55.** The word “this” in line 20 refers to the speaker’s
- A. reflection on the experience
 - B. reunion with a family member
 - C. fascination with the countryside
 - D. regret that they had caused damage
- 56.** The characteristic of the speaker that is illustrated **most strongly** by the details in lines 1 to 19 is a
- A. zest for life
 - B. sense of caution
 - C. sense of humour
 - D. disregard for others

Continued

- 57.** In lines 22 to 27, the tone of the poem shifts to one of
- A.** indifference
 - B.** tolerance
 - C.** regret
 - D.** envy
- 58.** The theme of the poem relates mainly to the idea of the
- A.** impermanence of beauty
 - B.** unpredictability of nature
 - C.** competitive aspect of relationships
 - D.** enduring impact of cultural heritage

VIII. Read the excerpt from a book on pages 19 to 22 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 59 to 70.

59. Read the quotations below and answer the question that follows.

- “two rookies” (line 15)
- “We were fresh blood, ignorant meat” (line 25)
- “a greenie like myself” (lines 37–38)

In context, these quotations tell the reader that Roy and the narrator are similar in that they are both

- A.** ambitious in their desire to learn
- B.** new to their jobs in the Cab Shop
- C.** fearful of their work environment
- D.** hostile in their attitudes toward work

60. The narrator refers to Roy as “the prophet” (lines 11 to 17) because Roy

- A.** demonstrates obvious signs of leadership
- B.** reminds the narrator of other friends he has known
- C.** expresses sympathy for the workers on the assembly line
- D.** predicts that the two of them will end up in the Cab Shop

61. Gary and Bud’s laughter when Gary says “ ‘You’ll love it here, just love it’ ” (line 33) suggests that working in the Cab Shop is

- A.** secure
- B.** pleasant
- C.** complicated
- D.** disagreeable

62. To be given “ ‘the Van Slyke shuffle’ ” (line 44) meant to be

- A.** transferred
- B.** retrained
- C.** demoted
- D.** fired

Continued

63. The reason that the narrator agrees “with a double-up arrangement” (line 54) is **most directly** indicated in the quotation
- A. “I had dragged the welder down so far out of the normal path that I was halfway into the next guy’s area” (lines 100–101)
 - B. “I wouldn’t have time to agonize over the crawl of the clock” (lines 114–115)
 - C. “I would hop the line and read paperbacks” (lines 117–118)
 - D. “I occasionally set out wandering throughout the factory” (lines 120–121)
64. Lines 58 to 65 indicate that the working conditions that the narrator shares with Roy create a kind of
- A. forced intimacy
 - B. strained animosity
 - C. permanent isolation
 - D. unhealthy competition
65. The statement “Within a shift and a half, I had already conquered my new job” (line 66) suggests that the narrator is
- A. naive
 - B. honest
 - C. competent
 - D. trustworthy
66. That the narrator points out that Bob-A-Lou “never cursed” (line 81) suggests that the usual mode of expression in the Cab Shop was
- A. punctuated with profanity
 - B. enhanced by literary allusion
 - C. noted for its use of abbreviations
 - D. restrained by its structured formality

Continued

67. According to the narrator, “part of the beauty” (line 136) of working at the GM plant was that it allowed him to appreciate being
- A. trusted
 - B. friendly
 - C. powerful
 - D. anonymous
68. Throughout the excerpt, the narrator stresses that the **most negative** aspect of working on the assembly line was its
- A. isolation
 - B. challenge
 - C. loneliness
 - D. repetitiveness
69. The writer’s use of colloquial language, such as “guy,” “gonna,” and “sorta,” creates a tone that is
- A. cold and impersonal
 - B. familiar and informal
 - C. refined and idealistic
 - D. warm and comforting
70. The extended metaphor in the final paragraph compares the GM plant and its products to
- A. the earth and the sun
 - B. a mother and her babies
 - C. the workers and their bosses
 - D. an animal and its environment

English 33: Part B

January 2001

